

## Leaf fertilisation –

### Optimal nutrient supply via the leaf

Foliar fertilisation ensures an effective as well as rapid supply of nutrients and thus helps to ensure or improve quality in wine growing. The consequences of climate change are already being felt in viticulture. Since the berry skin reacts very sensitively to strong solar radiation, sunburn occurs much more frequently. Dry periods lead to an inhibition of nutrient uptake and more frequent nutrient deficiencies. A visible deficiency can often no longer be corrected, therefore the preventative measures are recommended so that the quality does not suffer.



Magnesium deficiency: Chasselas



Magnesium deficiency: Pinot noir

## An extra for better stability –

### Lebosol®-Silicon with the effective formulation

Silicon is not classed as an essential nutrient and yet it supports many processes in plants such as:

- ✓ Regulation of the water balance
- ✓ Improving of stress tolerance
- ✓ Promotes the absorption of potassium, calcium and phosphorus



Even if silicon is already present in the soil as a silicate (e.g. potassium silicate), it cannot always be absorbed in sufficient quantities by the roots. To be effective as a foliar fertiliser, silicon must be supplied in the form of orthosilicic acid (Lebosol®-Silicon contains stabilised orthosilicic acid). Only this form can be absorbed without restriction via the leaf.

## We are happy to be there for you!

How to contact us:



**+49 6328 98494-80**

Our team members on the advice line are happy to help you.



**www.lebosol.de/en**

Send us a message via our contact form.



**beratung@lebosol.de**

Send us an email.



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**www.lebosol.de/en**

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Wine growing · Wine growing · Wine growing · Wine growing



**Lebosol**

**More than 30 years of experience in plant nutrition**











## Foliar fertilisation in wine growing

Essential nutrients for wine grapes and dessert grapes






Our recommendations for the optimal nutrient supply of your wine grapes and table grapes:

For what?	Which product?	When and how often?						
		Bud burst	Inflorescence visible	Flowering	End of flowering	Berry set	Berry growth	Harvest
								
✓ To activate the foliage wall ✓ For better photosynthesis ✓ To improve the quality of must	Avitar® 				3 times 5 l/ha			
✓ Fruit quality ✓ Firmness ✓ Enhanced stress tolerance	Lebosol®-Silicon			2 – 4 times 0,5 – 1 l/ha				
✓ Water transport (reduction of heat stress) ✓ Reduction of iron chlorosis	Lebosol®-HeptaIron 				2 – 6 times 3 – 7 l/ha via the leaf			
		25 – 40 ml (with 1 l water) (via the soil lances/band treatment per cane)						
✓ Flower quality ✓ Fruit set ✓ Calcium transport	Lebosol®-Zinc 700 SC + Lebosol®-Robustus SC		2 – 3 times 0,5 l/ha + 2 l/ ha					
✓ Vitality ✓ Stress tolerance ✓ Sugar formation and winter hardiness	Lebosol®-Potassium 450				2 – 3 times 5 l/ha			
✓ Photosynthesis performance ✓ Prevention of stem paralysis ✓ Preventing premature leaf fall	Lebosol®-Magnesium 400 SC 			2 – 4 times 3 – 5 l/ha				
✓ Berry skin firmness ✓ Shelf life (table grapes)	Lebosol®-Calcium-Forte SC				2 – 4 times 4 – 8 l/ha			

Top 3 of the most popular Lebosol® products for wine growing:



**Lebosol®-HeptaIron**

Iron fertilizer solution complexed with heptagluconic acid


**Ingredient:** 55 g/l Fe



**Lebosol®-Silicon**

Trace nutrient fertiliser solution for the targeted stabilisation of plant cells

**Ingredients:** 7 g/l Fe, 20 g/l Zn, 20 g/l N, 610 g/l SiO<sub>3</sub>



**Lebosol®-Magnesium 400 SC**

For the supply of magnesium the motor of photosynthesis

**Ingredients:** 25 g/l CaO, 400 g/l MgO

Briefly explained – Important elements and their key functions in wine growing

- ✓ **Crops with nutrient deficiency will be more susceptible against diseases and abiotic stress. Foliar fertilization with macro-and micro-elements will ensure an optimized plant nutrition.**
- ✿ **Potassium** provides better resistance to drought and frost and promotes sugar formation.
- ✿ **Calcium** is needed to stabilise the cell walls and cell membranes. In table grapes, it helps to improve shelf life.
- ✿ **Boron** is important for the quality of the blossoms, the fruit set and the frost tolerance of the blossoms and it also supports calcium absorption.
- ✿ **Magnesium** is the central element of chlorophyll and important for the stem structure (if it is missing, there is a high risk of stem paralysis).
- ✿ **Zinc** is important for flower quality and it makes the plants more resistant to radiation stress (less sunburn).
- ✿ **Iron** is important for chlorophyll formation, photosynthesis and water balance.
- ✿ **Silicon** is not a nutrient. However, it supports the vines in regulating the water balance, promotes phosphorus and calcium uptake and plays an important role in strengthening stress tolerance.

